# 中国树鼠属一新种

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1981年在云南景东县哀牢山兽类调查过程中获得一组小兽, 经鉴定 为 Chiropodomys 属之一新种, 订名为 Chiropodomys jingdongensis, 现报道如下。

景东树鼠 (Chiropodomys jingdongensis, sp. nov.)

**正模** 标本号 81369, 成年雄性, 1981年 6 月14日采于云南省景东县,海拔 2430 米。

**副模** 标本号 81360, 81424, 81433, 成年雌性, 和正模标本采于同月同 地。

**查看标本** 一个雄性亚成体,一个雌性成体,均与模式标本采于同地。

全部模式标本保存于中国科学院昆明分院生态研究室。

**鉴别特征** 体型大小和 *C.gliroides*相似,但头骨和听泡较大,前者平均 26.4 毫米,后者4.1毫米;尾端至少1/2段针毛丰富并向两侧扇开呈羽状,尾稍毛呈笔头状。 描记:

外形 小型树栖鼠类,体长一般不超过100毫米。耳较大而薄。尾长超过体长,尾端至少1/2段针毛丰富并向两侧扇开呈羽状,尾稍呈笔尖状。前足四指具瓜,第一指节结状,生扁甲。后足姆趾对生,具扁甲,其余四趾具爪,第五趾相当长。

毛色 体上部微灰黄褐色,背中央由于多杂黑色长毛而稍暗色、体侧淡于背部,呈淡赭黄色。体下部 从 唇 至 腹部及四肢内侧均白色。耳褐色。眼周绕以狭窄黑纹。尾褐色。脚背短毛黄白色,后足背中央具暗斑。

头骨 和其他树栖兽类相似,吻短,额顶部向上隆起而枕部倾斜。眶间和脑室较宽,前者约占头最大长的18%,眶上嵴发达。顶间骨宽大。腭长小于头骨最大长之半。 腭孔短宽,后端不达臼齿连结线水平,其长约为头最大长16—17%。翼间窝相当浅。听泡较平坦,平均长约为头最大长的15%。颧骨窄,前缘几直立。下颌喙状突较低(图 1)。

臼齿 上颌,第一臼齿具有大小几相等的 3 排横嵴,每横 嵴有 3个齿突,中央齿突最大,两侧的稍小且彼此大小相等,另外尚有一个小的后外侧齿突。第二臼齿和第一臼齿相似,但前面横嵴缺乏中央齿突,外侧齿突退化。第三臼齿最小,最窄,大小约为第二臼齿的二分之一,内侧具 3 个明显的齿突。下臼齿具通常所见的 2 列齿突 和 横 嵴 数目,退化了的外侧齿嵴清楚可见。

<sup>\*</sup> Yukibumi Kaneko 博士及郑昌琳同志惠寄文献,王光焕及甘正平同志参加工作,一并致谢, 本文于1983年11月30日收到。

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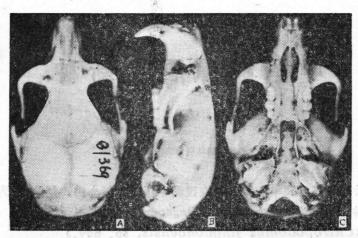


图 1 景东树鼠头骨背、(A)侧(B)及腹(C)面观

#### 量度(表1、2)

表 1 外形(长度,毫米; 重量,克)

	性	别	重 量	体长	尾长	后 足 长	耳 长
正 81369	Ċ	7 27 3	31.5	96.0	132.0	19.0	18.0
副模							p = 12; 120; 1 +1
81360	9	2	24.4	86.0	.111.0	17.0	16.0
81424		2	24.8	82.0	114.0	19.0	19.5
81433	2	2	28.5	88.0	108.0	16.5	18.0
81450		2	27.9	90.0	123.0	20.0	18.0

表 2 头骨 (毫米)

197 45 10 55	NAME OF THE PARTY OF THE		-			THE PERSON NAMED IN COLUMN TWO	-
	最大长	颅基长	腭 长	颧 宽	后头宽	听 泡	上齿列长
正模	图 海南和	出海豆腐.	上前援加)	10 (10 (10 ) 10 (10 )	計类机器 Value Value	<b>网络科斯</b>	
81369	27.1	25.4	13.0	15.7	10.5	4.2	4.0
副模	E DE SEL CONTRACTOR						. S. ST.JP 75
81360	26.3	24.7	13.0	15.1	10.8	4.4	3.9
81424	25.2	23.2	12.3	14.8	9.8	3.7	4.0
81433	27.0	25.4	13.2	15.7	10.7	4.2	3.8

习性 生活于海拨 2,000 多米的山地湿性常绿阔叶林中。主要在夜晚活动,除了在树上外,也常到地面觅食,有几只个体是在帐蓬内盗食时被捕获的。

分类讨论 本属已记载 5 个种,分布从印度北部、缅甸、泰国、老挝、中国南部,越南至印度尼西亚(苏门答腊、爪蛙、加里曼丹)和菲律宾。和岛屿各种类比较,新种的体型大小介于 C.karlkoopmani、C.major、C.calamianensis 和 C.muroides 之

间,相互显然有别,和前3种比,彼此量度范围不相重叠的特征有后足长和头骨长,和后种比则有尾长和头骨长。此外,体下部毛色迥然不同于C.karlkoopmani和C.muroides,尾色也异于前者;体上部毛色则淡于C.calamianensis,详情见表3。

体 下 部 	淡 灰 基部 1/3 褐, 余白	白,米色或革黄白 褐	橙白至橙红	革黄暗灰 褐	自 
体 上 部	微灰褐	微灰褐	亮革黄褐或栗色	革 黄 褐 	微灰黄褐
上齿列长	4.6	4.7 (4.2-5.1) N = 17	4.4 (4.2-4.6) N = 4	3.0 (2.9-3.0) N = 3	3.9 (3.9-4.0) N = 4
头骨最大长	29.3	29.2 (27.5-30.2) N = 17	28.7 (28.4-29.2) N = 3	20.8 (19.9-21.6) N = 2	26.4 (25.2-27.1) N = 4
耳 长	17	16.8 (13.0-27.0) N = 17	16.8 (15.0-19.0) N = 4	17.0 (14.0-19.0) N = 3	17.9 (16.0—19.5) N = 5
后足长	29	24.1 (21.0-28.0) N = 17	$ \begin{array}{c} 25.5 \\ (25.0 - 26.0) \\ N = 4 \end{array} $	16.0 (15.0-17.0) N = 3	18.3 (16.5—20.0) N = 5
尾 长	171	128.4 (109.0—144.0) N = 17	153.0 (140.0—171.0) N = 4	88.7 (85.0—91.0) N = 3	117.6 (108.0—132.6 N = 5
体长	107	105.3 (94.0—114.0) N = 17	117.0 (109.0—122.0) N = 4	71.0 (66.0—88.0) N = 3	88.4 (82.0-96.0) N = 5
种 类	karlkoopmani Pagai 岛	major 沙 巴	calamianensis 巴拉望	muroides 沙 巴	jingdong ens 云南景东

表 3 不同种类体型大小及体色对比\*

新种和大陆唯一种类 C. gliroides 体型大小相近,但头骨长和听泡长平均较大,如表 4 所示。

另外,新种尾形特别,后端至少1/2段针毛尤为丰富且加长,显然和  $C_{\bullet gliroides}$ 不同(图 2)。

基于上述,景东树鼠无疑是个独立物种。

<sup>\*</sup> 对比材料引自Musser, 1979。

表 4 各地区成年笔尾树鼠和景东树鼠的量度

			jingdongensis			
		印度支那*	马来半岛*	缅 甸*	中国广西**	中国云南景东
		90.0	86.2	87.8		88.4
体	长	(81.0-101.0)	(69.0-102.0)	(76.0-103.0)		(82.0-96.0)
		N = 21	N = 57	N = 17		<b>N</b> = 5
		115.3	116.0	122.1		117.6
尾	长	(105.3-134.0)	(94.0-143.0)	(100.0-148.0)		(108.0-132.0)
	N = 21	N = 57	N = 17		N = 5	
		19.7	18.8	20.1		18.3
后五	已长	(18.0-22.0)	(15.0-22.0)	(19.0-21.0)		(16.5-20.0)
	N = 21	N = 57	N = 17		<b>N</b> = 5	
		24.7	25.3	24.8		26.4
头骨占	设大长	(23,6-25,9)	(24.0-26.7)	(24.3-25.8)	24.6	(25.2-27.1)
71 H W/V V	N = 18	N = 23	N = 9	•	N = 4	
		14.3	14.5	14.0		15.3
颧	宽	(13,8-15,1)	(13.7-15.5)	(12.5-14.5)	12.7	(14.8—15.7)
		N = 17	N = 23	N = 8		N = 4
		4.5	4.7	4.7		4.7
眶庙	可宽	(4.1-4.8)	(4.2-5.4)	(4.5-5.4)		(4.5-5.0)
		N = 21	N = 23	N = 16		N = 4
		12.4	12.9	11.9		12.8
腭	长	(11.5—13.4)	(12.2-13.8)	(10.7-13.2)	12.6	(12,3-13,2)
		N = 21	N = 23	N = 15		N = 4
		6.4	6.9	6.3		7.0
树	跳	(5,9-7,0)	(6,4-7,4)	(5.7-7.2)		(6.6-7.4)
		N = 22	N = 23	N = 16		N = 4
. =		4.3	3.5	3.8	<u>-</u>	4.3
腭	孔	(3.8-4.9)	(3.0-4.2)	(3.4-4.2)		(4.1-4.4)
		N = 22	N = 23	N = 15		N = 4
	···-	3.6	3.4	3.5		4.1
听着	包长	(3.5-3.8)	(3.1-3.8)	(3.3-3.9)		(3.7-4.4)
		N = 19	N = 23	N = 11		N = 4

<sup>\*</sup> 引自 Musser, 1979.

<sup>\*\*</sup> 引自 Allen, 1940.

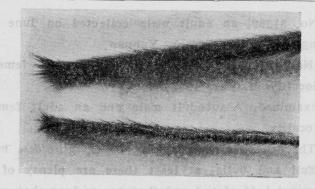


图 2 景东树鼠(上)和笔尾树鼠(下)的尾部比较

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#### 外文摘要 (Abstract)

## A NEW SPECIES OF TREE MICE FROM YUNNAN, CHINA

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This paper deals with a new species of the genus Chiropodomys Peters collected from Yunnan in 1981. The type specimens are deposited in the Ecological Department of Kunming Branch, Academia Sinica, Kunming.

Chiropodomys jingdongensis, sp. nov.

Holotype: No. 81369, an adult male collected on June 14, 1981, by authors from Jingdong (alt. 2430m.), Yunnan.

Faratypes: Nos. 81360, 81424, 81433, three adult females collected from the same locality in June, 1981.

Specimens examined: A subadult male and an adult female collected from the same locality.

Diagnosis: The new species is similar to C, gliroides, but differs in having larger skull and bulla; at least there are plenty of lateral stiff hairs on the terminal half of tail and they are so long that make the tail feather-like.

Remark: The classification of this genus wasn't clear; until the monograph of this genus was published by Musser in 1979. According to Musser who examined 379 specimens obtained from a lot of localities of Indochina and the Malay Archipelage, this genus has contained 5 species occurring from Assam, Burma, Siam, Laos, South China, Annam, to Sumatra, Java, Borneo and Philippines. In the course of making comparison, the following results may be found.

First, all known forms living on the islands differ from the new species in size and color. C. karlkoopmani, C. major and C. calamianensis are significantly larger than the new species, nevertheless C. muroides is smaller. The underparts of C. karlkoopmani and C. muroides have pale gray and buffy dark gray, respectively, but that of the new species is white; the tail of the former, basal 1/3 is brown and the rest white, but that of the new species is brown. In addition the upperparts of C. calamianensis is rather bright, bright buffy brown or chestnes, and that of the new species is grayish buff-brown.

Next, the new species is similar to C. gliroides occurring on the mainland uniquely in size, but the average length of the skull and the bulla is larger. Also, the stiff hairs on the terminal half of the tail for new species are more plentiful and lenger than that of the latter just as it's shown in the figure.

So far as we have studied, it can be concluded that the tree mice collected in Jingdong, Yunnan must be a new species.